

## AMERICAN LOSSES.

News from the Bloody Battlefield at Santiago.

## FIRST OFFICIAL DISPATCH RECEIVED

The Americans Lost Ten Killed and Forty Wounded.

## GEN. WHEELER AT THE FRONT.

The Spaniards Occupied a Strong Intrenched Position.

## THE FIRING LASTED ABOUT AN HOUR

Enemy Driven from Its Position, Which Is About a Mile and a Half from Santiago.

Washington, June 25.—The first dispatch from General Shafter concerning the engagement between the Spaniards and the American forces reached the war department at noon today and was as follows:

Playa del Este, June 25.—Adjutant general United States army, Washington:

Batiqui, June 24.—Further news from General Wheeler places our losses in this morning's fight at about ten killed and forty wounded. Captain Capron, First United States volunteer cavalry, killed.

Wounded—Major Brodie, Captain McClintock and Thomas (received here "Thos" and supposed to be an abbreviation). First United States volunteers: Major Bell, Captain Knox and Lieutenant Byram, First United States cavalry; Captain Knox seriously, Captain Walworth, formerly reported wounded, is uninjured.

The names of the others killed and wounded are not yet known.

The Spaniards occupied a very strong intrenched position on a high hill. The firing lasted about an hour and the enemy was driven from this position, which is now occupied by our troops, about a mile and a half from Seville. The enemy has retired toward Santiago de Cuba.

Shafter.

General Shafter's report was received about noon and gave the officials the first official data of the engagement yesterday.

The general's reference to further news could not be explained, as this was the first news of any kind received from him.

It was thought at first possibly that an early report had been delayed en route, but the accepted belief was that General Shafter's reference was to the early press reports, which he doubtless knew were being forwarded.

General Shafter's dispatch throws considerable new light on the general situation of the advance forces. It makes evident that Major General Wheeler, commander of the cavalry division, is with the advance forces, the Rough Riders and the cavalry forces which participated yesterday being part of General Wheeler's command.

It is felt to be characteristic of the dash and impetuosity of Wheeler that he should be leading the advance and it is taken as answering some of the comments made upon the age of some of the volunteer leaders.

General Shafter's report that our troops are now about a mile and a half from Seville shows how rapidly the American soldiers have pushed forward. Seville is the place where the Spaniards claim they will make a desperate stand and with our forces only a mile and a half off, it is apparent that a decisive fight is near at hand.

According to General Shafter's report our troops are about one and a half miles from Santiago.

Secretary Alger and General Miles look for desperate fighting very soon. The main attention is being given to hurrying forward reinforcements and stores to General Shafter.

## TO DESTROY A RAILROAD.

The Spaniards Attempt It During the Santiago Fight.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, off Juraguá, Friday, June 24, 4 p. m.—Via Port Antonio, June 25, 8 a. m.—While the land forces were fighting four miles northwest of Juraguá today, Rear Admiral Sampson learned that the Spaniards were endeavoring to destroy the railroad leading from Juraguá to Santa Clara.

This road runs west along the seashore under cover of the guns of the American fleet unit within three miles of Juraguá, and then out through the mountains into Santiago. When the attempt of the Spaniards was discovered our ships closed in and cleared the hill and brush of Spaniards.

A portion of the crew of the Massachusetts was sent out from Juraguá during the afternoon to repair the track.



Uncle Sam Says This is America's Greatest Medicine. It will Sharpen Your Appetite, Purify and Vitalize Your Blood, Overcome That Tired Feeling. Get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it TODAY, and realize the great good it is sure to do you.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists.

covers a great part of the battlefield. Many of the dead will be undiscovered for days, until their whereabouts is revealed by vultures, which hover in thousands over the field.

The Spanish loss is believed to be heavy. It is known that it is considerably in excess of the American loss. When the rolls are called tonight some light will be thrown on the American losses, but it will not be conclusive. Many dead Spaniards lay about the blockhouse, where the enemy made its final rally. After the structure had been set on fire the bodies of these soldiers were cremated.

General Lawton, in obtaining a position across Juiagaisito creek, encamped only six miles from the Santiago cathedral. Two miles from Seville, to the westward, General Garcia is making splendid progress.

While our troops were engaged about Seville, General Garcia attacked Hermitano, five miles west of Socapa Castle, and only six miles from Santiago. There is a small Spanish fort at Hermitano, with some field guns supported by a garrison. General Garcia sent one thousand Cubans against this fort, the attack being done to prevent General Linares from sending troops to check the advance of the main army. The Cubans attacked so spiritedly, however, that they are reported to have taken a part of the intrenchments. The Spanish are preparing to fall back to Caimones, which is inside the regular defenses of Santiago.

Cobre was abandoned by General Linares during last night, and the garrison was withdrawn to Caimones.

Troop L, which formed the advance line, scattered, quickly sending a return volley in the direction from which the Spanish bullets came. This fire did not check the enemy, who advanced to the attack with great bravery, emptying their rifles as they came. Their fire was delivered with too great rapidity for accuracy, most of the bullets flew high. From the reports it is believed that the Spanish used explosive bullets.

The sound of bullets cutting through the chaparral affected the nerves of the Rough Riders. A few men showed signs of panic, but the cool demeanor of Colonel Wood and Colonel Roosevelt soon restored confidence and every man settled down to work.

Troop L was reinforced by troop C, but still the enemy pressed forward. Colonel Wood's men yielded their ground slowly. Meanwhile the sound of firing warned the other troops at the rear that their comrades were engaged. A great scramble to get to the front began, but owing to the roughness of the ground it was impossible to form ranks, and each man rushed forward as best he could. They found troop L and troop C fighting desperately, pinned in an awkward position with a wire trench on one side and a ravine on the other.

Still no sign of the enemy. The columns labored slowly along over the narrow, uneven path. Suddenly, away over a yellow hillside two or three miles across the valley, which parallels the Mesa, a puff of white smoke arose, then another, and still another in quick succession. A short distance along the ridge, by the time, perhaps, the puff was holding the attention of the Rough Riders, the sharp crack of Mausers was wafted across the intervening space. This was followed by an irregular sputter, as Castillo's Cubans replied.

The softer, keener music of the Krag-Jorgensen followed, signifying that General Lawton's advance lines were getting a touch of the game of battle. While the eyes of the Rough Riders were riveted in this engagement, from the right a flash came from the chaparral thicker on the mesa barely 200 yards ahead. A score of Mauser bullets whistled over the heads of those in the foremost rank. This unexpected attack quickly gave the Rough Riders an affair of their own to attend to. "It's up to us, boys," shouted Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt, who was riding near the head of the column. When attacked the Rough Riders were marching along a trail so narrow that they could advance only in single file. In this position the fire of the enemy was doubly dangerous. "Deploy," "lie down," Colonel Wood commanded.

The enemy was temporarily checked, but presently outflanked Wood's men, who were forced to fall back. They retired slowly, fighting fiercely as they went. Private Whitney of troop L staggered along bleeding profusely from three wounds. Private Islade, supported between two slightly wounded companions, also made his way to the rear. He had continued to fire after he had been struck by three bullets, and retired only after a fourth bullet had hit him.

Colonel Wood sent an orderly to ask for reinforcements. He met the Tenth cavalry, which dismounted hurriedly and moved forward, as did the Twenty-second infantry. Casting aside their baggage, men who had a few moments before been lying exhausted on the ground, sprang to their feet, grasped their rifles and staggered forward to the aid of their comrades.

By 10 o'clock the enemy had been checked with the assistance of the Tenth and Twenty-second. Our men were surprised at the determination and bravery of the Spanish.

They now realize that Santiago can be taken only after the hottest kind of fighting.

At the conclusion of the fight, Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt expressed his thanks to Richard Harding Davis, the Herald's correspondent for services rendered to the troops during the engagement. While the bullets flew over the heads of the American skirmishers in the thickets, who were unable to see the enemy, Mr. Davis discovered some Spanish soldiers on a hilltop close by, and called Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt's attention to them. At the latter's orders they were dispersed by a heavy fire. Mr. Davis followed the skirmishers into the bush and was with Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt during the heaviest firing. All of this fighting was with a foe only visible at intervals through the dense underbrush, which seemed literally to spout steel pellets. The Rough Riders received a royal baptism of fire and acquitted themselves well.

## MORRO EVACUATED.

The Great Stronghold Guarding the Harbor Capitulates.

## BIG SURPRISE TO THE AMERICANS

Heavy Fighting Was Expected Before a Surrender.

## IS NOW AT SAMPSON'S MERCY.

Cervera's Fleet Can Not Possibly Make Its Escape.

## AFRAID OF THE VESUVIUS' GUNS

Spaniards Felt Safer in the City and Deserted What Was Regarded as an Impregnable Port.

(Special Cable Dispatch to the New York Herald, London Times and The Houston Post. Copyright, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.)

On Board the New York Herald Dispatch Boat Mindora, Off Santiago, Friday, via Port Antonio, Saturday, June 25.—Morro castle, the most formidable defense about Santiago harbor has been abandoned by the Spaniards.

By this fight the enemy has left the entrance to the harbor at Admiral Sampson's mercy. It will now be the simplest task for Admiral Sampson, with such vessels in his fleet as he deems necessary for the work, to enter the harbor, attack Admiral Cervera's fleet and assist General Shafter in the capture or destruction of the City of Santiago.

News that the Spaniards had abandoned El Morro was received with great surprise on board the American warships, as Admiral Sampson has been ready for a week to smash this last remaining fortification at the entrance to the harbor. It was his intention to make the attack last Saturday after he had verified the information from shore that Lieutenant Hobson and his fellow-heroes of the Merrimack's crew no longer were confined in the ancient and picturesque structure. Morro long has possessed some of the heaviest guns and most modern equipment to be encountered at any point on the Cuban coast. It was thought by Admiral Sampson to be probably the most difficult to silence of any of Santiago's defenses. It stands in a commanding position on the great bluff at the eastern side of the harbor and the American gunners anticipated some trouble in getting a good range at first.

## TO ASSIST SHAFTER.

Reinforcements Under General Coppinger Ordered Forward.

## A STOUT RESISTANCE IS EXPECTED

Linares' Troops Occupy All Points of Good Advantage.

## 10,000 MORE ARE EN ROUTE.

Blanco Has Ordered All Available Men to Santiago.

## POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION

It Is to Strike Hard and Win—Santiago to Be Crushed at One Stroke.

Washington, June 25.—Secretary Alger received dispatches from General Shafter this morning that caused him to issue orders hurrying General Coppinger and 18,000 men to Santiago to reinforce the troops now there.

Advices reaching Washington today described the embarkation of a portion of the corps on the transports now at Tampa. The vessels that have been at Santiago are expected back, some of them tomorrow and the rest of them Monday.

Official information in the possession of the war department is to the effect that General Linares, commanding the Spanish forces, is prepared to put up a stout resistance. His men occupy all the strategic points in the vicinity of the doomed city. General Blanco has ordered all available troops to Santiago. Ten thousand men are within 100 miles of the place, and it is figured that the mountainous condition of the country will make it impossible for them to get to Linares' assistance inside of six days. By this time General Coppinger will have arrived at Santiago, and the American army on Cuban soil will number 40,000 men. The policy of the administration is to win. Defeat would prolong the war indefinitely. It would arouse Spanish hopes and encourage the enemy in the belief that his side of the war is not lost. It is the purpose of the United States to crush Santiago with one stroke. As fast as General Shafter's men are in a position to do so they will march toward Santiago. The movements will be ever onward, and when the time comes the Spanish colors will go down before the Stars and Stripes like ten pins.

An imperative order was sent to the front this morning that the transports that carried Shafter's army to Santiago return at once to Tampa, Fernandina and Miami, where the soldiers under General Coppinger are waiting. The next expedition will include the entire army corps. It has been decided that there will be nothing done in the direction of Porto Rico until Santiago has fallen; then General Miles will accompany an expedition of 10,000 men from Fernandina. This will converge with the ships at Santiago. An army of 30,000 will invade Porto Rico in the neighborhood of San Juan.

**PORTO RICAN BLOCKADE.**  
American Vessels Order Ships Not to Enter San Juan.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)  
St. Thomas, D. W. I., June 25.—The steamer Francis, Captain Schotter, of Hamburg, bound for San Juan, with passengers only, was stopped on Friday by the American auxiliary cruiser St. Paul and ordered not to enter San Juan. The Francis came on here.

A letter from Viquez states that American warships have been seen for the last ten days off the Porto Rico coast.

**A SORTIE EXPECTED.**  
American Officers Expect the Spaniards to Make a Dash.

Key West, Fla., June 25.—4:50 p. m.—Officers on the blockading vessels on the north coast of Cuba infer from movements of the small Spanish vessels in the harbor of Havana that the Spaniards contemplate a sortie with the best fleet they can get together within a day or two.

**IMPORTANT SOLDIERS.**  
Are Operating Against the Enemy Although in Camp.

Washington, June 25.—The attorney general has rendered an opinion for the war department, bearing on the question of when the "troops are operating against an enemy," which has arisen in connection with the case of officers who claim pay of a higher grade to which they may be temporarily assigned in time of war. The war department officials have held that not until the troops leave the United States are they operating against the enemy, but it is understood the attorney general holds that when the men are in camp, like those at Camp Alger, Chickamauga, Jacksonville, Tampa, San Francisco and other places, they are operating against the enemy, and thus differing with the war officers on the point. There are said to be certain exceptions made by the attorney general, notably in connection with some of the troops who may be left atarrison posts.

**TO REIMBURSE STATES.**  
Federal Government to Pay All Expenses of Recruiting.

Washington, June 25.—The secretary of war today sent to the senate a copy of the bill for the indemnification of governors of States for expenses incurred by them in raising troops for the Spanish war. The bill authorizes the secretary of the treasury to pay the governor of States all reasonable costs incurred in this service.

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## High Art Clothing.

Never have we shown so many new ideas and little bits of Modern Tailoring. The fabrics are of the richest patterns; the touch of originality is reflected in every detail. We have made greater strides than ever in the best tailored, ready-to-wear Clothing it is possible to produce, science and skilled workmanship to produce.

Men's Fine Suits, . . . \$7.50 to \$15.00  
Men's Fine Pants, . . . \$2.50 to \$4.00

**THE MISFIT**  
A magnificent steel engraving of the Battleship Maine given away to each purchaser.

**INTENSE INTEREST.**  
War Department Besieged for Word of Friday's Battle.

**SHAFTER'S NEWS IS DISAPPOINTING**

**General Expression of Grief for the American Loss.**

**THE ADVANCE TO BE DELAYED**

**General Shafter Desires to Have His Artillery in Order.**

**LIEUTENANT JOYCE'S INFORMATION**

**Was Formerly a Lieutenant Under General Shafter.**

**Washington, June 25.**—Interest shifted sharply today from the navy department to the war department. The newspaper reports, brief and graphic, telling of the short, bloody engagement between the Spaniards defending Santiago and the Rough Riders, the romantic figures of the American army, has aroused popular interest to a high pitch.

Consequently the war department was scarcely opened for business before a crowd of newspaper men and other interested persons filled the hall and vicinity of the bulletin boards, seeking for some official information that would supply data missing from the press dispatches.

It was not until nearly noon that the first cablegram came from Shafter, and then to the disappointment of the department it was even more meagre than the press reports.

During the course of the day other dispatches were received, but they all left something to be desired, for being under yesterday's date, they did not relieve anxiety as to what happened yesterday evening and today with two armies separated by the short space of a mile and a half.

An explanation of this state of affairs was found in the fact that General Shafter failed to take with him from Tampa the splendid field telegraph service that had been promised, and with much care by General Greely for just such a campaign as is now being waged.

It is probable that he has already seen his error, and will avail himself of the instruments just as soon as they can be sent to him.

There was a general expression of grief at the loss sustained by the soldiers in yesterday's fight. Still, the officials in high places expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the results, realizing that war can not be successfully waged without sacrifice of life.

The impression gained from one of General Shafter's dispatches is that he is now about to delay his advance until he has secured his artillery. Such a course would be dictated by common prudence, for it is known that the Spaniards have fortified as far as they could advanced positions outside of Santiago, and it would be the height of folly to throw soldiers, unsupported by artillery, against such works.

Unfortunately there promises to be some delay in the loss of the artillery, owing to the big lighter, which seems to be necessary to transfer the heavy guns from the ships to the landing pier.

The naval authorities have responded promptly to the appeal of the war department, and some means will be found through the aid of the warships to accelerate the landing of the supplies and guns.

During the day Secretary Alger and General Miles held several conferences, not so to give over the struggle of yesterday as to give every military preparation consideration for the struggle yet to come.

As a result heavy reinforcements will go forward at once from both Tampa and Newport News. An expedition of 6000 men is expected to leave Tampa within the next three days. It comprises the command of Brigadier General Snyder of the third division of the first army corps.

The stores are already going aboard the transports and the start of the expedition will await the arrival of the naval convoy.

Part of the warships sent over with Shafter's expedition have been released from Admiral Sampson and are now on their way back to Tampa, to escort the troops. Other will follow and this marine procession will start across the gulf to Cuba.

Whether the battleship Indiana will lead this expedition as it did the last is not definitely settled. There will be several heavy warships, however, as well as lighter craft to give safe conduct to General Snyder's division.

Simultaneously with this General Henry's division will be moving along the Arica coast, and thence to Santiago. In all the reinforcements from Tampa and Newport News will be in the neighborhood of 12,000 or 14,000 men.

Drafts on Chickamauga are likely to follow as soon as the hurry orders recently given have led to the full equipment of the several commands.

The war department is acting on the theory that it is not politic to take any possible chance of a serious reverse at Santiago. The latest information from the authorities there shows that the army is greater than has been thus far.

Lieutenant Joyce of the regular army reported to General Miles today the location of the Spanish troops. He had served with General Miles in the United States and had traversed a good part of the province. He was on the ground a few weeks ago, leaving there in the middle of the month, and at that time he had opportunity to see the location of the Spanish forces on the eastern end of the island.

He reports the number at 27,000 to 30,000 in Santiago, 10,000 at Manzanillo, and 15,000 at Manzanillo. He would make a formidable army, augmented by forest and mountain guerrillas, and expects to keep the army at Holguin and at Manzanillo from Santiago.

At the function sits the American who discharges the duty of courier for only test messages have you over this circuit, but it will be an ordinary business that is able to successfully both American and Spanish.

**THE TEXANS AT MOBILE.**  
THE CAMP IS MUCH MORE ANTI-THAN MOBILE.

A Section Entirely Free from Are Being Royally Entertained Press Censorship.

(Special Dispatch to The Post.)  
Miami, Fla., June 25.—The camp to the First Texas is very pleasant, being located only a few miles from Biscayne. Contrary to expectation Miami is not in